

## Kiryat Arba' group tries to settle in Hebron

TEL AVIV, Aug. 16, (R). — Police today evicted a group of Jewish students who had squatted overnight in an abandoned hospital in Hebron in the occupied West Bank.

The students, from the Jewish suburb of Kiryat Arba' and the Gush Emunin (faith bloc) movement, told reporters they planned to repair the building, used as a garbage dump by Hebron residents, and turn it into a synagogue or religious college.

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Volume 1, Number 248

AMMAN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1976 — SHA'ABAN 21, 1396

Price: 50 Jds

## King Hussein, Ford relay messages via satellite

AMMAN, (JNA). — In a statement relayed by the American artificial satellite ATS 6 during its passage above Jordan, His Majesty King Hussein today stressed the importance of the role of technology and science in the development of all nations both at present and for coming generations.

The King analysed the economic situation in Jordan and the prospects of a promising future for Jordan through its development plans.

The ATS 6 satellite relayed a special programme from Goddard Space Centre near Washington to an audience at the Royal Scientific Society. H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan, cabinet members, high ranking officials and the American Ambassador in Amman were present.

The ceremony which lasted two hours started off with a statement by American President Gerald Ford who explained how the satellite could be used to solve mankind's problems, adding that the United States space technology was being used in the service of better communications, the study of the earth's nature and to provide early warning of natural catastrophes.

Later Jordanian and American technicians exchanged views on the benefits of the satellite for developing nations.

Director General of the Royal Scientific Society, Dr. Albert Butrous, and other experts also spoke on mineral wealth in Jordan, the achievements scored in the three-year economic plan and the prospects of the five-year plan.

## World Court meets to study Greek complaint

THE HAGUE, Aug. 16 (R) — The World Court met here today to consider a Greek complaint that Turkey was violating its continental shelf in searching for oil in the Aegean.

Greece applied last Tuesday for an interim injunction to stop Turkey exploring in disputed areas of the sea.

Informed sources said the 15-man permanent bench met in closed session to decide the procedure for handling the request.

Greece has also asked the court to define the limits of its continental shelf close to Turkey.

The dispute last week led to renewed tension between the two uneasy partners in the North Atlantic Alliance. Greece was reported to have put units of its armed forces on a war footing.

Under normal procedure the court — an organ of the United Nations — deals with a request for an interim injunction by calling for a public hearing within two weeks of the application.

It announces its decision some three weeks after the hearing.

The more general question of defining the continental shelf was likely to involve several months of highly technical legal argument in public session, the sources said. So far, Turkey has not reacted officially to the Greek move here.

The United Nations Security Council is also hearing a Greek complaint that peace in the area was being endangered.

The court, meeting in what was officially described as a private and secret session, was expected to confer again tomorrow on ways of dealing with the call for an injunction.

In its application, Greece asked the court to order both countries to "refrain from all exploration activity or scientific research with respect to the continental shelf areas within which Turkey has granted such licences or permits or adjacent to the (Greek) islands, or otherwise in dispute in the present case."

Greece also asked the court to instruct both countries to "refrain from taking further military measures or actions which may endanger their peaceful relations."

Pending the court's decision, any exploration by Turkey would constitute an infringement of Greece's national sovereignty in the eastern Aegean, according to the petition.

## Franjeh sets conditions for ending civil war

BEIRUT, August 16, (AFP). — Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh announced four conditions for ending the civil war in a broadcast monitored in Nicosia tonight:

- 1 — Unconditional application of previous agreements between the government and Palestinians (restricting armed Palestinians to certain districts). This must be done "before anything else," the president said.

- 2 — A guarantee of Lebanese security and reconstruction by a number of "friendly countries and brother countries."

- 3 — A political truce by all parties allowing the next regime to lay the groundwork for the Lebanon of tomorrow.

- 4 — An end of hostilities.

"If these conditions are not accepted, it will mean that the Palestinians are persevering in their plot against their own cause and Lebanon," he said. "Then anything could happen."

The broadcast marked the anniversary of Mr. Franjeh's election in 1970.

A battle for the Lebanese mountains meanwhile raged today, the Lebanese rightist radio reported.

The fighting followed ultimata by Lebanese rightwingers yesterday for Lebanese leftist and Palestinian forces to evacuate strategic positions they seized last

April in a predominantly Christian district.

Heavy fighting was reported on the upper Metn front 25 kilometres (15 miles) northeast of Beirut and along the line of crests near the mountain resort at Faraya and Ouyouna El Simane about 10 kilometres (six miles) further to the northeast.

Rightist and allied forces today occupied the village of Hammana, the rightwing radio claimed. That would cut the supply line of leftists and Palestinians on the upper Metn front.

Palestinian sources denied the fall of Hammana.

A concentration of Christian and allied forces was also reported last night in southern Lebanon in the Jezzine district 15 kilometres (9 miles) east of Saida.

That was a diversion to draw away Palestinian forces from the battle for the mountains, the Al Anwar newspaper said.

In an attempt to negotiate a Palestinian withdrawal from the mountains, contacts continued today through the intermediary of Arab peace force commander General Hassan Ghoneim, a well-in-

formed source disclosed.

Gen. Ghoneim was told to inform the Phalange Party militia that the Palestinians would withdraw if replaced by the "green helmets," the peace-keeping contingents sent by other Arab countries.

But a spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation affirmed here today the Palestinians would make "no concessions concerning their mountain positions."

Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, head of the National Liberal Party, said today the rightists would agree to take part in an Arab summit conference only if the Palestinians withdrew from all military positions and returned to their camps.

"If the Palestinians want to carry on the battle, then it is useless to hold conferences," he said.

Pierre Gemayel, head of the Phalange Party, said in a radio broadcast that Lebanon was now at a crossroads. Christians had rallied round known leaders but nobody could lead the Moslems, half of whom were Marxist and half anti-Marxist, he said.

## Colombo conference hears call for Third World bank

COLOMBO, Aug. 16, (R). — The great powers were told today to remove their military forces from the Indian Ocean, the Caribbean and the Mediterranean when the Third World met for its Fifth Summit Conference.

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka, host for the gathering of 85 nations — whose people make up more than half of the earth's population — said the U.S. base on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia must be dismantled and great power military forces pulled out of the region.

President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria, outgoing chairman of the conference, told the 40 Third World leaders assembled in the marble-and-glass conference centre that zones of peace should be extended to the Mediterranean and the Caribbean.

Mrs. Bandaranaike, one of the senior figures of the non-aligned movement, also suggested the creation of a commercial bank for the third world to breach the monopoly of international economic activity held by the giant multi-na-

tional banks of the industrialised countries.

Mrs. Bandaranaike also stressed the need for a new system of world economic relations based on an equal partnership of nations.

Mrs. Bandaranaike said developing countries were consistently denied the true value of their output by the vagaries of the international market and the manipulations of international financiers.

One of the best weapons against this would be the development of a currency with Third World backing to rival the reserve currencies of the developed world.

"The strength of that currency will grow as we proceed to form new producer associations of strategic raw materials such as oil, copper, bauxite, uranium and a host of others," she said.

## Sadat denounces Tel Aviv-Pretoria axis

COLOMBO, Aug. 16, (R) — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt told the Non-Aligned Summit today that Israel needed a new lesson to dispel its remaining illusions of superiority or domination.

President Sadat said the lesson should convince Israel beyond doubt that the non-aligned countries would not allow it to continue to defy their collective will no matter what forces stood behind the Israelis. ... he said was no accident that the October war in 1973, broke out one month after the last non-aligned summit in Algiers.

President Sadat whose tough speech won prolonged applause, said Israel had devoted itself to becoming a source of aggression against the Arab and African peoples and an instrument and ally of the racist regimes in Southern Africa.

He denounced what he called the Tel Aviv-Pretoria axis.

This, he said, sought to terrify African and Arab peoples to the point of threatening production and use of nuclear arms.

President Sadat called earlier in his speech for collective political, military and economic action by the non-aligned countries so that no one would take their resolutions lightly in future.

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President Sadat said the summit should also pay particular attention to the situation in Lebanon.

It was imperative that the summit take a stand to protect Lebanon, a country in a sensitive strategic position, from foreign interference, he said.

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## Sheikh Zaid confers on M.P.

COLOMBO, Aug. 16, (R). — The President of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan, has been conferring here with other Arab leaders of the Middle East, particularly Lebanon.

The president arrived in Colombo yesterday for the Fifth Non-Aligned Summit which opened today.

Sources close to the president said the talk centred on the possibility of holding a meeting of Arab heads of state to reach a common agreement on the Middle East.

## West Bank strike extends

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Aug. 16, (AFP). — Israel in a double problem today when traders on the occupied West Bank extended a 15-day-old protest strike against a value added tax, and grocers in Israel itself suddenly began three-day strike against the complex regulations of a similar tax. Some violence along with the strike in the occupied territory was reported from Nablus and Tulkarm, where youths hurled stones, set fire to old tyres and erected street barricades, and authorities imposed a curfew in the Nablus Casbah.

In Israel, strike support among the 8,000 grocers was patchy, and supermarkets were staying open late and big bakeries and dairy cooperatives sent supply trucks to street corners. But there were long supermarket and cooperative queues.

Some observers said tonight shopkeepers in the occupied territory are applying renewed pressure on the Israeli government as it faced problems with its own grocers. Mayors had urged a stronger anti-Israeli line.

Observers said the fears apparently that the West's economy would be integrated beyond recall with that of Israel. Representatives from the territory's chambers of commerce meanwhile rejected proposals from Israeli Defence Minister Shimon Peres, for the tax to begin only on December 1 and for the obligation to keep responding books to apply on firms with an annual turnover more than 50,000 dollars.

## Republicans brace themselves in-fighting as convention opens



HANGING ON IN THERE — U.S. President Ford gets a little from son Jack as he leaps over to shake hands at the Crown Hotel in Kansas City Sunday. Another Ford son is at right (wirephoto).

KANSAS CITY, Missouri, Aug. 16, (R). — Republicans opened their presidential nominating convention today with patriotic songs and poetry reading — a prelude to the in-fighting expected between President Ford and challenger Ronald Reagan. The two contestants arrived here yesterday but kept away from the convention hall, meeting state delegations in their search for a last handful of votes they believe could assure them the presidential nomination.

Most public opinion polls put Mr. Ford slightly ahead of the former California governor in the race for the 1,130 state delegate votes needed for victory.

But surveys also put both men well behind Mr. Jimmy Carter the Democratic candidate in the November presidential election.

Reagan forces were preparing to raise a series of divisive issues on the convention floor if necessary — including a demand that President Ford name his vice-presidential choice before voting begins — in last-ditch efforts to attract delegates.

Mr. Reagan believes that if he can draw out the president on his running-mate he can win over Ford supporters disenchanted by the person chosen.

Mr. Reagan has already named as his vice-presidential choice Pennsylvania Senator Richard

Schweiker, a party liberal in ed to balance Mr. Reagan's conservatism.

[Continued on page 6]

## Buckley not a candidate

KANSAS CITY, Missouri, Aug. 16, (R). — Senator James Buckley today announced he will not be a candidate for the public presidential nomination clearing the way for two-way fight between President Ford and Ronald Reagan at the party convention here.

The conservative Republican could have prevented either Ford or Mr. Reagan winning nomination on the first ballot on Wednesday night.

The New York Senator at a press conference he supported the man chosen by convention to oppose Mr. Jimmy Carter, the Democratic nominee in the November election.

## Economic recovery, fiscal restraint a keywords of Ford's platform

By Jenab Tutunji

Special to the Jordan Times

Ronald Reagan does not represent the broadstream of American or even Republican opinion, Stephen Horn, President of California State University at Long Beach, told Jordan Times in an interview during a brief stopover in Amman ten days ago. Dr. Horn, who is an expert on American politics, has personally endorsed President Ford's campaign has been an almost unparalleled success story, the university professor added. He thinks Carter is unbeatable.

Contrary to the impression many people have that there is not much to choose between President Ford and his challenger Ronald Reagan, and that the difference lies largely in the packaging, Dr. Horn made it clear he thought that both Ford and Jimmy Carter, the Democratic Party nominee, were

[Continued on page 6]

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# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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## Colombo conference: another UNCTAD IV?

As the Fifth Non-Aligned Summit opened to unprecedented pomp and fanfare, Sri Lanka Prime Minister Mrs. S. Bandanaik, whose country is hosting the gathering struck a welcome note.

The keynote of her address was economic and financial cooperation among non-aligned nations, the formation of Third World producer associations along the lines of O.A.P.E.C., a Third World currency to halt the import of inflation from the developed nations and a commercial bank for the Third World to break the monopoly of multi-national banks.

She painted a rosy picture of a new world economic order based on equal partnership rather than dominance.

This is a commendable step if it can be achieved. It is obvious that a situation of disparity, of asymmetry in the relationship of developing nations to the industrialized countries. The gap between them is steadily and inexorably widening as time progresses.

A commercial bank for the Third World would help channel the funds of Third World commodities and oil to the Third World rather than allow the flow of capital to rich nations only to accelerate the growth of their capital intensive industries, further widening the gap while investment in the Third World languishes due to lack of funds.

At least, if such a commercial bank were to invest in industrialized countries, the returns would go to the developing nations and the intermediaries would be cut out.

Unfortunately, it is one thing to think up a model and another to put it into practice. There are immense problems to be solved. The stability of the projected Third World currency, based on the material resources of the developing nations, is in question. So long as Third World countries cannot secure stable prices for their commodities, then the currency could fluctuate wildly.

In brief, the whole thing: greater trade among Third World countries, a Third World currency and a Third World commercial bank are all tied together as a package. The question is how to bring the deal off.

To do so, the non-aligned nations would have to resist the immediate advantages they have in preferential trade deals with the industrialized countries. They would also have to renege on the higher security and greater dividends from investment in the developed countries. The industrialized nations could easily play the Third World countries off against each other.

Can Third World countries, even those that are as non-aligned as they claim, break off their ties with the industrialized countries and regroup around a different world order?

The existing political splits in the Third World make this unlikely.

## King, Prime Minister receive Hebron delegation

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday afternoon received at the Royal Hashemite Court, the Mayor of the city of Hebron in the occupied West Bank Fahd Al Kawasmi and the members of Hebron's municipal council.

His Majesty reviewed with them the problems and difficulties which the municipal council in Hebron is facing in addition to problems encountered by the various municipal councils in the West Bank.

## Waqf Minister invited to U.S. meet

AMMAN. — The Minister of Waqf, Islamic Affairs, and Holy Places, Kamel Al Sharif, Sunday received an invitation to attend the 5th annual conference of the U.S. Islamic Associations due to be held in Michigan City in the State of Indiana on August 22.

The four-day conference is to discuss Islamic and Haj affairs in addition to arranging for a number of seminars in the U.S. on Islamic law, and related subjects as well as the role of Islamic women in the United States.

## ECWA meets in Doha to choose H.Q.

DOHA. — The U.N. Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) will hold an extraordinary meeting here on August 21 to choose its permanent headquarters. The question of the commission's headquarters, was originally submitted for discussion at ECWA's first session held in Beirut in June 1974.

At the time, three Arab countries, Iraq, Lebanon, and Syria had requested that ECWA's headquarters be based in their country.

The commission, will also discuss a number of subjects and economic studies which aim to boost cooperation between Arab countries, members of the Commission.

ECWA includes 12 Arab countries in its membership. They are Bahrain, North Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Qatar, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, and South Yemen.

## Hindawi joins team to Rabat meet

AMMAN. — The Minister of Education Zouqan Hindawi Monday morning left for Rabat to attend the conference on the application of science and technology to development needs which started in the Moroccan capital on Monday.

The conference, organized under the auspices of UNESCO and the Arab Educational Cultural and Scientific Organisation, which will last until August 24 will discuss scientific policies and the relationship between technology, science, and development.

## Jordan attends Red Crescent meet

AMMAN. — Jordan is participating in the emergency meeting of the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross societies currently held in Kuwait to discuss measures relevant to the dispatch of medicines and foodstuffs to the victims of the Lebanese civil war.

Jordan is represented at the meeting by the President of the National Red Crescent Society Dr. Ahmad Abu Qura who left here for Kuwait on Saturday.

## 120,000 saplings to be planted in Irbid

AMMAN. — An area of 12,000 dunums is currently being prepared for afforestation purposes in various regions of the Irbid governorate, the Irbid Director of Agriculture Ali Khassawneh said Monday.

Vast expanses of land in the Bani Kanana, Qura, Jerash, Ajloun, and Mafraq regions he added will be planted this year with 120,000 saplings.

The cost of implementation of the afforestation policy in the Irbid governorate for this year, Mr. Khassawneh said, has totalled JD 211,400.

## Rifai returns from tour to Morocco, Austria

AMMAN. — Former Prime Minister Zeid Rifai returned here Sunday evening at the end of a week-long official mission to Morocco and Austria.

Mr. Rifai announced on his arrival that he had delivered a message from His Majesty King Hussein to King Hassan II of Morocco, and to the Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

## Sherif Sharaf arrives to Colombo meet

AMMAN. — The Chief of the Royal Cabinet Sherif Abdul Hamid Sharaf Sunday arrived at Colombo, Sri Lanka, to represent His Majesty King Hussein, and to head Jordan's delegation, at the summit conference of non-aligned nations which started Monday.

Sherif Sharaf announced on his arrival to Colombo that the conference would consider the international political situation, in particular the world's economic situation and the laying down of a new basis for the relationship between industrialized nations and developing ones.

Sherif Sharaf added that Jordan and other Arab states are to play an effective role at the conference and would pursue efforts to obtain support for Arab causes.

## Lebanese minister arrives here

AMMAN. — Lebanon's Minister of Economy and one of the country's leading politicians Adel Osseiran Monday evening arrived here for talks with high ranking government officials to brief them on the latest developments of the Lebanese crisis.

Mr. Osseiran, who arrived by land, was met at the Ramtha border-post by a number of officials.

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## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Rai, Al Dustour and Al Shaab had three different but unrelated subjects to comment on.

Al Rai points to the special significance of the Non-Aligned Summit which opens in Colombo Monday. The conference, the paper says, will witness a brisk tug of war involving superpowers, the United States, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, as well as industrialized Western countries.

The U.S. and the Soviet Union will attempt to influence the resolutions which the conference is expected to adopt, while China, acting as an observer, will try to gain the resolutions against the Soviet Union, by denouncing international detente, particularly with regard to the Soviet Union.

As to the industrialized nations they are keen to see the critical wording of the resolutions affecting the Arab world, which are draining the natural resources of the poor countries of the Third World at low prices at the same time selling those countries their manufactured goods at exorbitant prices.

The paper then harangued the countries participating in the conference not to hang their heads in shame over the "pine trees of Sri Lanka" by raising such questions as the Moroccan Sahara and Lebanon. It deplores the failure of Arab foreign ministers to agree on a unified stand.

Al Dustour draws the attention of the Arab and Muslim worlds as well as the friendly and peace-loving nations to an Israeli plan, reported by the Israeli press, for the construction of a "de facto" practical proof of such intentions. Likewise, our Palestinian brothers should fully understand that the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people are for the liberation of Palestine, but they cannot accept, and this is their right, that the redemption of Palestine should entail the destruction of Lebanon.

In an earlier commentary in Al Rai, columnist Moussa Al Dustour, noted that the plan also aims at enlarging the annexation of Jerusalem, so that the new towns and their dependencies would become part of the city and subsequently an integral part of Israel.

The salient fact, the paper adds, is that Israel is going ahead with the execution of its designs not only to Judaize Jerusalem but also to "dissolve" the Arab character of the occupied areas in accordance with a definite timetable.

Al Dustour suggests that since the Palestine question is going to figure prominently at the Colombo Non-Aligned Conference, the latest Israeli action against the Arabism of Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied territories should be put forward and decisively dealt with, with a view to preventing the implementation of Israeli designs that threaten not only peace in the region but world peace as well.

Al Shaab refers to the Saudi Arabian call, seconded by Kuwait, for an Arab meeting, be it at the foreign ministers level, to discuss the critical Lebanese situation and find a way out of it.

The paper asserts that so far, the Arab countries have failed in their duty to help bring about peace in that war-torn country, and that both the Lebanese rightists and leftists have a right to hold the Arabs responsible for this failure.

"However," the paper says, "our brothers in Lebanon should well understand that the overwhelming majority of Palestinians do not aspire to make Lebanon a substitute home for Palestine, because they would not accept any other home but the abode of their fathers and forefathers, even if that substitute was Lebanon. They have to provide a practical proof of such intentions. Likewise, our Palestinian brothers should fully understand that the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people are for the liberation of Palestine, but they cannot accept, and this is their right, that the redemption of Palestine should entail the destruction of Lebanon."

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'Absi notes that the Arab World has become dependent on wheat imported from Western countries to such an extent that the pro-Zionist lobbies in the U.S. Congress have started to call on the White House to ban wheat exports to the Arab World if Arabs do not yield to Washington's injunctions to cease thinking of imposing an oil embargo, do not tarry in recognizing the Israeli entity and do not remove the boycott on Israel.

"Today when the capitalist world has stored its needs of oil for the duration of one year, we have become disarmed of our single weapon, which we had used only once, timidly and hesitatingly.

The writer says the need for wheat is growing passionately this year as a result of the world-wide drought. The Arabs are advised to store this vital commodity in huge quantities, as other countries have stored oil.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

	U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	592.0	605.0	
French franc	66.2	66.5	
Swiss franc	133.4	133.8	
German mark	131.0	131.4	
Iraqi dinar	947.0	955.0	
Syrian pound	81.6	81.9	
Egyptian pound	480.0	500.0	
Lebanese pound	103.4	106.7	
U.A.E. dirham	83.5	83.9	

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Channel 3 & 6:  
6.00 Quran  
6.15 Cartoons  
6.30 National geographics  
8.00 News in Arabic

Channel 3:  
7.30 Arabic songs  
8.30 Arabic series  
9.30 Reportage

Channel 6:  
7.30 News in Hebrew  
7.45 Varieties  
8.30 Some mothers do have them  
9.00 Living tomorrow  
9.10 Main chance  
10.00 News in English  
10.15 Kung Fu  
(On both channels)

## Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
9.30 Baghdad (IA)	8.30 Baghdad (IA)
10.30 Rome	9.25 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
11.00 Cairo	9.30 Bangkok, Bahrain
12.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam	17.30 Cairo
19.10 Kuwait (KAC)	17.40 Paris
20.00 Bahrain, Bangkok	18.15 Copenhagen, Vienna
20.30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai	18.15 Kuwait (KAC)
21.00 Jeddah	18.20 Frankfurt
23.55 Doha, Muscat	18.45 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
	19.00 London
	19.00 Rome
	19.00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)

## Market Prices

Bell pepper : 70—90  
Bananas : 180—200  
Cauliflower : 140—170  
Carrots : 60—80

Cucumbers (small) : 100—120  
Cucumbers (large) : 60—80  
Eggplant (small) : 50—70  
Eggplant (large) : 25—35  
Figs : 150—180  
Green beans : 100—120  
Garlic (dry) (large) : 200—240  
Grapes (green) : 90—120  
Grapes (black) : 80—100  
Hot pepper : 120—140  
Lemon : 230—260

Marrow (small) : 80—100  
Marrow (regular) : 50—70  
Musk melon : 70—100  
Orange : 140—160  
Onion (dry) (imported) : 80—100  
Onions (white) : 40—65  
Okra (red) : 90—120  
Okra (green) : 130—160  
Potatoes (imported) : 100—120  
Potatoes (local) : 100—120  
Peaches (large) : 230—250  
Peaches (small) : 140—180  
Pears (large) : 220—250  
Pears (small) : 150—180  
Pomegranates : 40—60  
Tomatoes : 60—90  
Spinach : 35—50  
String beans : 110—140  
Water melon (large) : 80  
Water melon (small) : 50  
Wild cucumbers (small) : 50—80

## Radio

(On 856 KHZ)

7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies  
7.30 News bulletin  
7.40 News reel  
8.00 Sign off  
12.00 Pop session (part I)  
1.00 News summary  
1.05 Pop session (part II)  
2.00 News bulletin  
2.10 Radio magazine  
2.30 Melody time  
3.00 Concert hour  
4.00 Old favorites  
4.30 Easy listening  
5.00 Walking the folkways  
5.30 Pop session (part III)  
6.00 News summary  
6.03 Listener's choice  
6.30 Special feature  
7.00 News bulletin  
7.10 News reel  
7.30 Sign off

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Dr. Ra'afat Ammari : (39587)

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Mughrab  
Abdali  
University : (44554)

Taxis:  
Taxina : (44660)  
Tower : (21028)  
Nahda : (63003)



## Kissinger will meet Vorster to talk about southern African future

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 16, (AFP) — United States Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and South African Prime Minister John Vorster are expected to meet shortly for a new round of talks on southern Africa, diplomatic sources in Pretoria said.

The meeting, less than two months after the first round of talks in West Germany may take place in Washington, they said.

The first priority would be a final attempt to find a peaceful solution to the Rhodesian problem. The two leaders would also try to agree on a gradual independence formula for South West Africa.

The rising scale of conflict between the Rhodesian army and African nationalists is putting increasing pressure on South Africa and the United States to resolve the Rhodesian problem before a full scale war erupts in southern Africa.

Time is running out too on the question of Namibia (South West Africa). By August 31 the United States and other powers have to arm themselves with justifiable reasons for rejecting resolutions condemning the South African government out of hand and recognising SWAPO as the legitimate authority in South West Africa.

Mr. Kissinger is said to have come up with a new plan to settle the Rhodesian question and it is probable he will want to reveal it to Mr. Vorster before the South African premier and Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith next meet.

Diplomats in the South African capital say they do not think that the American government, in a pre-election period, will risk a new meeting with Mr. Vorster without being sure of receiving substantial and tangible commitments from him.

In Durban Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller Friday declared the government's support for American initiatives at resolving the Rhodesian conflict.

Further evidence of a South African commitment for change came in Windhoek Friday when the constitutional conference on Namibia received concrete proposals for a multiracial government for the territory as a first step towards its independence.

The recent upsurge of violence in black South African townships could endanger success of a new meeting between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Vorster, however. Government circles in Pretoria were anxious to point out that the instigators of riots which resumed this week, could have disrupted the

first round of talks. It is thought likely however that concessions towards the Africans now being devised by the government could allay criticism from white areas.

## U.S. weathers world storms more confidently than Soviet Union

LONDON, (CSM). — Once a year the International Institute of Strategic Studies puts out a pamphlet entitled Strategic Survey. It is probably the most balanced and objective appreciation available of the way the affairs of the nations have been evolving over the previous year.

It is written by experts drawn from the entire NATO community who are in constant association with the top military and diplomatic officials and experts of those countries. Hence it is free from any one national bias.

And since those who do the writing are at least for the moment out of official positions, yet in touch with official thinking, their work is informed but free from the political influences which always bear upon the official.

The following statement appears on page 1:

"Of the two superpowers, the United States seemed to emerge in a rather better shape from the difficulties of recent years."

Here are some of the main points on the two sides of the story which lead to the conclusion.

On the American side: "Few societies would have been capable of surviving the double trauma of Watergate and Vietnam, but the United States did so..."

There was no general turning away from overseas commitments. On the contrary, "they (Watergate and Vietnam) combined to strengthen the United States' security ties with the areas of direct, traditional American interests," i.e., the alliances with Western Europe and Japan.

Outside that area of "direct, traditional American interests" there was of course new restraint. In Washington "the pendulum of power had swung from the extreme of an imperial president to that of an executive Congress."

But this should lead to a "more stable balance between the two poles of power" in Washington. And "it was this expectation which helped to maintain in the outside world an image of American power and commitment despite the continuous spectacle of tension between Congress and the

the American secretary of state. A "new deal" is now being worked out to meet African demands for residential and property rights in white areas.

administration." On the Soviet side:

"In the Middle East, Soviet influence remained low..."

"In East Asia, Japan refused to let Soviet wishes stand in the way of improving her relations with China."

"Soviet influence over Western Europe did not increase."

"The Communist Party in Portugal, after some initial success, found itself pushed to the sidelines..."

Angola was a net plus for Moscow, of course. But the experts who drafted the institute's report disagree with the Kissinger-Sonnenfeldt-Washington theory that it manifests "Soviet neo-imperialism."

Instead, they think it was a case of opportunism where Moscow saw a chance to score a quick, cheap advantage—and did so.

There are many more points and massive detail. The report does not provide any basis for Western complacency.

It makes the interesting point that the Soviet Union is able "to produce a comfortable number of weapons of trusted technology" in spite of a general record "of notorious industrial and agricultural inefficiencies and shortfall of output."

This contrasts with the difficulties the Western democracies are having "in maintaining an adequate defence effort at rising prices during economic recession."

It is curious that the Soviets who are so inefficient and erratic in other branches of production manage so well in weapons procurement.

Since this report went to press its soundness has been underlined by the unruliness of the Western European Communist parties at the recent East Berlin gathering.

Moscow no longer can command the unthinking and uncritical loyalty of outside Communist parties.

Washington and Moscow could sympathise with each other over the decline of their ability to manage their respective allies. Both are having new problems unknown in the heyday of the "cold war."



The Statue of Liberty in New York harbour — facing a new day, and a new century for the U.S.

## Rape case invokes political criticism in China

PEKING, Aug. 16, (R). — An alleged case of rape in China's Shensi province has led to major criticism of the political leadership there, reliable foreign sources said today.

Protest posters in the Shensi town of Sian have accused the provincial leaders of victimising a young apprentice simply because the girl in the case was the daughter of a senior official, the sources said.

Many posters complained of other "abuses of law" and often blamed the alleged miscarriages of justice on high-level followers of the disgraced former vice-premier of China, Mr. Teng Hsiao-Ping.

The rape controversy is doubly unusual since even the mention of sex publicly—and especially extra-marital sex—is virtually taboo in rigidly puritan China.

The couple worked in an electrical components factory in Sian, a former imperial capital. The posters said the apprentice, named Wang, was caught having intercourse with his girlfriend, Mao, in the factory.

But the tribunal proceedings "without changing words" without changing words.

## Sihanouk alive writing his memoirs

COLOMBO, Aug. 16, (AFP). — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former head of the Cambodian royal government of national unity, is in good health and living in the royal palace in Phnompenh, an authoritative Asian source said today.

The source said that Prince Sihanouk's wife Princess Monique and other members of his family were with him.

The source said that Prince Sihanouk was spending his time writing his memoirs. He also made occasional tours in the provinces.

Prince Sihanouk shaved his head, as he had promised to do, when the Khmer Rouge liberation forces won their victory in April 1975. But he has let his hair grow again now to a normal length.

The news about Prince Sihanouk followed rumours that his life was in danger.

The source said that Prince Sihanouk was being treated with respect due to a former state.

When he travels abroad, he is treated as a guest.

The prince is consulting government officials especially policy and his advice is appreciated.

The source said that Prince Sihanouk does not intend to leave the country for the time being.

Cambodia is represented at the fifth summit conference of aligned countries by H.E. Khieu Samphan and is vice-premier and foreign

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## ing debate over economics of ear fuel remains unresolved

DRK (AP) — While Amellic attention is focussed safety of nuclear power pl the hazards of their waste, the nuclear is being pinched by ano noticed problem: the of nuclear power.

ber of federal energy off independent energy ana under today whether elect-erated with nuclear po-nt be priced out of the y rapidly rising construc- and uncertainties surro- the price and long-range of uranium fuel.

erts-issue conflicting fig-ut present costs of nucle-er. Their predictions of and fossil fuel alternatives 10 to 15 years from now even more. In Iowa, the of nuclear economics has state public utility agency e further nuclear constru-til utility companies can ate that nuclear power economic advantage over

eed all the electricity we in Iowa," Maurice Van chairman of the Iowa old a national meeting of tility commissioners in ton. "But there are mon-answered questions in omics of nuclear generat-e are literally no answers, get them, our commisa-do what it can to prevent any from investing in r plant."

World War II, more than on has been invested by government and industry arial nuclear power on mption that it would pro-umers with cheaper elec-an would fossil fuel.

nuclear power reactors vide 8.3 per cent of Ame-acity to generate elec-The Federal Administrat-this is to rise to 30 to 40 of electricity demand by 2000, under present plans. w accounts for 44.6 per-merica's generating capa-hydroelectric power and gas 15.5 per cent each, d and other fuels less th-per cent.

st resource economists situation, the present high oil and the scarcity of gas in the United States al and nuclear power as realistic choices for new generating capacity until of the century. The relat-omic advantages and dis-es of coal and the atom and 10 to 20 years ahead- is become the focus of an-ly complex, sometimes-ious argument among ex-ndustry, government and ent research groups.

ear power may have a sm- in its favour now," says Bupp, a Harvard Business researcher who, with colle- the Massachusetts Instit-technology, has been stud-economics and politics of power for the past three

only way you can concl- nuclear power will be-ight to 10 years from e continues, "is to make-ically optimistic assump-nt nuclear costs and be-ically pessimistic about

relatively gloomy outlook-ied by Bupp and a study- MIT's Centre for Policy-ives has bolstered charges- environmentalists as Ba-mpson that nuclear power-ay for utilities and their-ars.

ld Cook, until recently- of American Electric the largest utility system U.S. agrees. He has said- in erroneous conception of-omics of nuclear power" S. utilities "down the wro-1. The economics that were- d but never materialised- never will materialise — so good that the companies- resist it."

uclear Electric Power has nuclear power plants. "We lighted to have them," Cook id, "but we are also deligh- to have three."

contrast, the Federal Energy-istration and the Energy- ch and Development Admi-ilon (ERDA), along with- private economic research- are committed to nuclear- Though they are worried- ough perhaps not as steep a rise as- its future because of the- mic uncertainties, they bell- rising construction and- osts will eventually hit coal- just as hard, leaving nuclear

a small advantage in areas of the country that aren't rich in coal.

Bupp & members of the MIT study group don't consider themselves anti-nuclear. They say their conclusions are based in large part on statistics showing that construction costs for dozen of nuclear plants ordered in the late 1960s and early 1970s are averaging more than double the original estimates and "are still climbing at alarming rates."

In 1968, it was widely believed that large nuclear plants could be built for \$180 per kilowatt of output. But plants ordered then are running \$450 a kilowatt today, according to the MIT group, and others scheduled to start up in the early 1980s now carry an estimated price tag of more than \$1,000 a kilowatt. Since most modern plants are designed to generate about one million kilowatts, this means that new reactors ordered in the early 1970s probably will end up costing more than \$1 billion apiece.

Despite cancellations and postponements in the last two years, the ERDA says that utilities are still building or planning 178 nuclear power plants.

According to the Bupp group, the cost of nuclear power plants has risen faster than the cost of their main competitor — coal-fired plants — because of licensing and construction delays. These have been caused by such problems as bad weather, battles over environmental pollution, and safety issues.

While nuclear power plants have always cost more than coal plants to build, the over-all price of their electricity has in most parts of the country been equal to or lower than coal plants thanks to low and stable prices for uranium fuel.

Now, the MIT group asserts, this is changing: The combination of soaring capital costs and a sudden leap in the price of uranium from \$8 a pound in 1973 to nearly \$50 a pound today threatens to erase nuclear's competitive edge.

Other snags in the nuclear fuel business have compounded the uncertainties of nuclear economics. Federal energy officials say that even if U.S. uranium deposits turn out to be adequate for the rest of the century — a matter of current debate — industry will have to invest \$18 billion or more in hundreds of new mines and some 60 uranium mills to meet the expected demand.

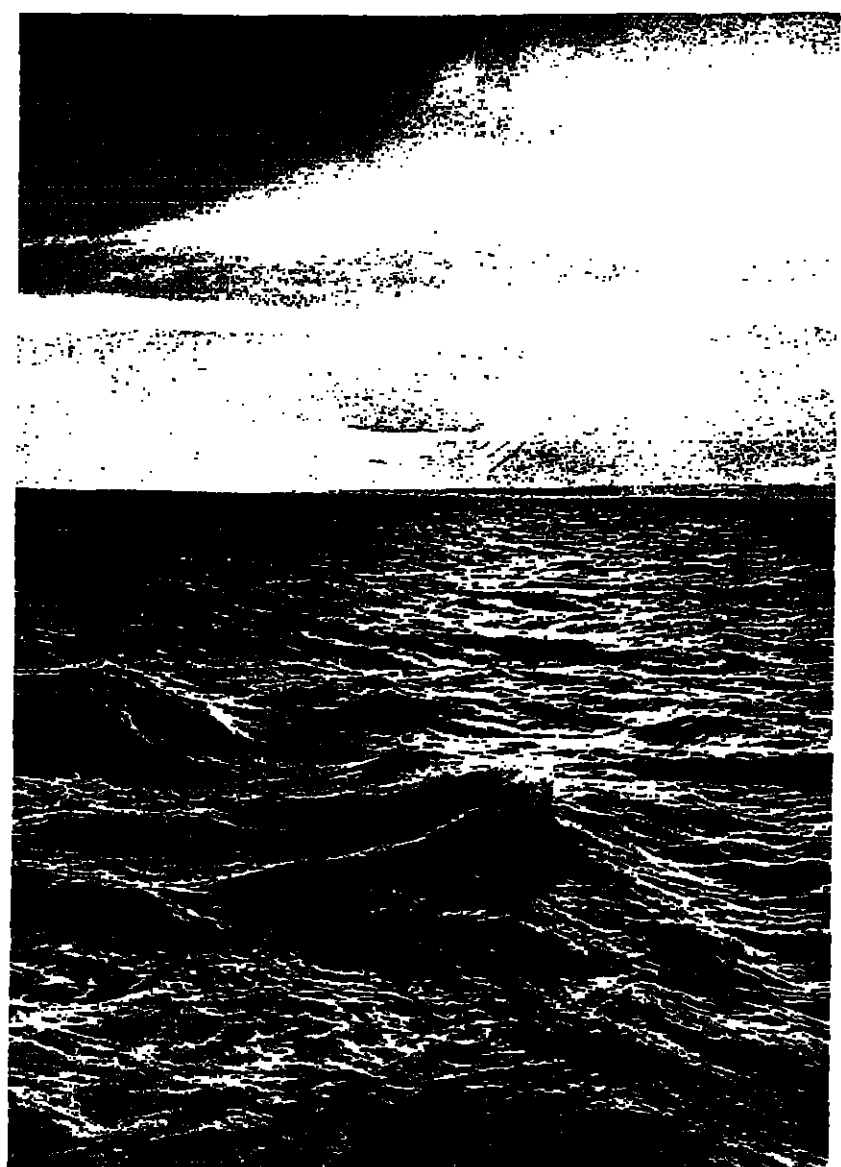
Industry wants to recycle left-over uranium and by-product plutonium from spent nuclear fuel and thereby reduce the demand for uranium mining. But plans to build recycling plants are "almost at a standstill," in the words of an ERDA report last year — blocked by technical, regulatory, financial and political problems that may not be cleared away until the early 1980s, if then.

Despite the problems and the uncertain economics, many economists remain optimistic about nuclear power's future. At the most sanguine end of the spectrum are trade organizations like the Atomic Industrial Forum AIF and the Edison Electric Institute, the latter an arm of the utility industry.

The AIF recently put out a report of a survey it had made of electric generating costs. The survey showed nuclear generated electricity to be the cheapest at an average of 12.3 cents for 10 kilowatt hours, enough to keep ten 100-watt lightbulbs on for 10 hours. Coal was 40 per cent more at 17.5 cents per ten kilowatt hours the AIF said with oil almost twice as expensive as coal.

The middle ground in the debate over nuclear economics is occupied by senior ERDA officials. LeGassie, the agency's assistant administrator for policy analysis, says that calculations of coal and nuclear costs by impartial analysts tend to "merge into a band of uncertainty," with conclusions heavily dependent upon assumptions about such diverse but influential factors as the future cost of transporting coal by rail and the size of the Southwest's rich uranium deposits.

The view of ERDA's Roger LeGassie is that coal and nuclear generation costs are now "about equal." Like the MIT group, he foresees a continuing rise in nuclear construction costs "relative to other plants" for the next decade, though perhaps not as steep a rise as in the past few years. Even so, LeGassie predicts gradual expansion of both coal and nuclear "on a companion basis" through the 1990s.



The UN takes another look at the riches of the sea.

## Law of Sea Conference slowly ebbs its way towards conclusion

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK (CSM) — Ponderously, slowly, piece by intricate piece, a new framework of international law is taking shape for the two-thirds of the globe covered by seas and oceans.

It is the longest running show ever put on by the United Nations, this series of Law of the Sea conferences, which opened in 1973.

But in spite of rumours of imminent collapse and impatient rumblings from nations eager to grab a rich slice of the seas, the 156-nation conference is alive and well and is meeting in New York until Sept. 17.

Whether it stays alive is the multi-billion-dollar anarchy-or-order question.

That depends in large part on whether some agreement can be reached before individual nations, most notably the United States, grow weary of waiting and stake their own claims to the oceans' wealth.

## Japan, Mongolia conclude economic cooperation treaty

TOKYO, Aug. 16, (AFP). — Japan and Mongolia have reached agreement on conclusion of an economic cooperation treaty on the basis of a 5,000 million-yen (\$ 16 million) gratuitous grant to Mongolia.

The grant covers economic aid that Japan has promised to the people's republic in settlement of Japan's World War II reparations to that country.

The treaty, according to foreign ministry sources, is to be signed in the autumn in Tokyo when a Mongolian mission arrives at the invitation of the Japanese government.

The economic aid grant is to be embodied in a treaty because Mongolia, lying in a valley between the Soviet Union and China, is likely to play a role of growing importance in diplomatic and military fields in future and Japan wishes to be prepared for eventual closer relations with that country, government sources said.

The money to be granted to Mongolia is de facto reparation to clear Japan's liabilities toward that country and will have settled all the Pacific war reparations of Japan toward Asian countries 31 years after the war's end.

In February 1972 when Japan and Mongolia established diplomatic relations, the people's republic announced that it would not demand any reparations from Japan.

Japan offered to grant gratuitous economic aid to Mongolia in lieu of reparations.

Japan decided that whatever damage Japan inflicted on Mongolia during the war could be covered by 5,000 million yen (\$ 16 million) on the basis of careful and precise computation, according to foreign ministry sources.

The negotiations lasted four years and six months and finally agreement has been reached.

Progress has been made. According to Sam Levering, an advisor to the U.S. delegation and secretary of the Ocean Education Project some 65 per cent of the sea treaty's more than 400 articles had gained broad approval by the end of the 1975 session in Geneva; about 80 per cent by the end of the New York session this spring; and perhaps 90 per cent will be achieved during this coming session.

Nobody, it seems, expects complete agreement this time around. That means at least one, and probably two, more sessions next year. But failure in 1977, it is said, almost certainly will spell conference collapse — not least because of actions by the U.S. Congress.

Early this year Congress voted through, and President Ford signed, a bill unilaterally extending U.S. fishing rights to 200-miles instead of 12 miles off the coast. Other countries such as Canada and "cod war" Iceland have made similar claims.

Much more serious is the fact that Congress is pondering several versions of a bill that would enable the U.S. government to offer mining licenses for blocks of seabed. This legislation is not expected to be voted on before next spring.

But if passed, such single-handed action by the one nation with the technical capacity, at least by the 1980s, to go it alone in deep-sea mining is reckoned here as sure to torpedo joint international action.

The Law of the Sea negotiations divide into overlapping segments:

— General agreement has been reached on widening territorial seas from three to 12 miles. The right of transit passage through straits swallowed up by these enlarged territorial limits has been generally accepted.

— Next, an area from 12 to 200-miles off the coast would become an "economic zone" within which coastal states could regulate extraction of minerals and most fish.

Snags here include landlocked countries' demands for a share in the zone's resources and their access to it, determining how much power coastal states would have over their economic zones, and whether these nations could exclude scientific research vessels and regulate pollution.

— Finally, how to regulate the area outside the 200-mile limit — the most crucial area of contention.

There is broad agreement that ocean bed mining of valuable potato-like copper - manganese-cobalt-nickel modules should be regulated by an international authority. For every mining site licensed to a national corporation, the authority would reserve a parallel site for its own mining entity, the Enterprise.

But deep divisions arise over the composition and financing of the authority, how its control will be balanced between developed and less-developed countries, who will reap the benefits of mining, how competing land producers can be protected, and how disputes will be arbitrated.

## ECONOSCOPE To reach the unreachable stars

When Don Quixote belted that song in the Broadway play entitled "The Man from La Mancha" he meant by the stars the real ones and not movie actors as I mean it here. Today, that nostalgic glory of the great thirties in the history of movies is reborn at full swing, and stars are again unreachable.

It is now a rule-of-thumb among the creators of the make-believe that a decline in economic activity or a depression means a boom for the entertainment industry. The world at large seems to suffer from unprecedented economic problems which lack instant solutions. Stagflation, unemployment, degeneration of money, supply bottlenecks, seem to be the prevalent mode. Such economic crises are so unpredictable and uncontrollable that man becomes fatalistic and pessimistic.

The latent fear which such state of economic affairs create forces people to find solace in movies particularly those which unleash that fear or give an escape from it. It is that fact which biases consumers' tastes to horror movies or ultra-lush fantasies. This may explain to some degree the success violence movies enjoy and the popularity movie extravaganza finds.

King Kong of the thirties is reincarnated as an embodiment of people's fears from undefined beasts. The movie entitled Jaws attracted many spectators wherever it was screened. Godfather, Mario Puzo's best seller, grossed its maker Francis Ford Coppola unheard of millions. The exorcist, a spine-twister about Jinn made millions. And caused many shrieks from gasping audiences.

Is it a coincidence that these particular films met all that success. This is not likely. It is

that utilisation of economic failure which enhances demand for fear-stabilisers like movies, entertainment, alcoholic beverages, and possibly hashish and family.

Escapism, however, engenders a fancy for movie actors.

In the thirties, the golden age of cinema, movie stars were not ordinary every day people. Their consumption idiosyncrasies were popularised and emulated by admiring fans.

Even when Metro Golden Meyer's lion turned into a cat, and the studio auctioned its inheritance of souvenirs in the early seventies, people competed for their ownership. An old Clark Gable coat commanded over fifty thousand dollars. That coat was sold at a time when the hippie movies were in vogue and when the public's mood was turned off by big names.

The Arab audience is now particularly enchanted by soap operas and melodramas telling stories about boy meets girl, boy loves girl, and boy marries girl.

Egyptian movies in particular are making money and they are produced by scores. Only five years ago, that industry was running almost bankrupt and void of any stars.

That relation between movies boom and general economic decline is probably one of the truest facts of economics. Should economic happenings continue to dismay people, new monsters will appear. The memories of Goodzella, Frankenstein, Dracula are jumping back to the fore. Their nostalgic appeal finds ample opportunity in days of economic sickness.

When will the day come when these beasts disappear from our world forever?

## U.S., Japan fishing - limits conflict may disrupt Japan's daily diet

TOKYO, Aug. 16, (AFP). — Japan and the United States will begin two weeks of fishery negotiations in Washington Wednesday, likely to severely affect Japan's ocean fishing industry.

The talks are to replace existing bilateral fishery and crab agreements expiring by the end of this year.

Japan will be represented by Mr. Akira Matsuoka, chief of the fisheries agency's Oceanic Fisheries Department, and Mr. Shinichi Asao, assistant director of Japan's foreign ministry's American Affairs Bureau.

The United States is to be represented by Mr. Rozanne L. Ridgeway, deputy assistant secretary of state for oceans and fisheries affairs, and officials of the commerce department and other agencies.

The consultations are likely to face tough going, because the United States has already decided to establish a 211-nautical-mile exclusive fishery zone next March 1.

A draft of the government-level

international fishery arrangement supplied by the U.S. presupposes that Japan admits American fishery jurisdiction in the coming negotiations.

In the draft, the U.S. claims to possess exclusive jurisdiction on all species of fish within the 211-mile limit, all other fish hatching in U.S. rivers and all sedentary fish on the U.S. continental shelves.

The United States also demands that all foreign fishing boats seeking fish within the 200-mile zone possess licenses to be issued by the commerce department under government-to-government agreements.

The U.S. should be empowered to set quotas and fees for such foreign fishing boats.

The draft also says that any foreign fishing vessels will be ousted from the U.S. fishing jurisdiction unless their governments conclude bilateral five-year agree-

ments with the American government.

On the other hand, Japan has opposed such unilateral setting of exclusive fishing zones before the ongoing U.N. conference on the Law of the Sea draws its conclusions on the controversial 200-mile economic-zone issue.

The American-proposed fishery jurisdiction, if fully enforced, will likely inflict serious damage to Japan's fishing industry and to the Japanese people's diet.

Fish accounts for about half of the Japanese total protein intake. Japan catches 15 per cent of her total fish hauls in U.S. coastal waters and one third of her pelagic fishing is conducted there.

With both stands in conflict, the Japanese side wishes to ask the U.S. to extend existing fishery agreements until the end of next February, or conclude provisional pacts which will not require diet ratification.

The American hard line on the 200-mile exclusive fishery rights apparently reflects recent agreement with the U.S. claims by Poland and South Korea.

## Foreigners in Vietnam can now brace themselves for some unheard-of luxuries

HANOI, Aug. 16, (AFP). — Foreigners in the Vietnamese capital will soon enjoy such unheard-of luxuries as electrical household appliances in a welcome relaxation of the austere conditions of their daily life.

A circular issued by the Vietnamese authorities promises that in a few months foreigners will be able to buy refrigerators, electric cookers, electric irons, fans, water-heaters, and even electronic calculators. The latter are quite indispensable here for calculating the complicated official exchange rates.

Foreigners will even have air-conditioners for the summer months when 90 per cent humidity is common; and electric radiators for the winters when rheumatism threatens in this city surrounded by rice-fields and built on a marsh.

A number of locally-made articles, previously "reserved for export", are also becoming available for privileged shoppers.

These include carpets of excellent quality and a good range of rattan furniture.

Unmarried foreigners will soon be able to while away their lonely evenings with Vietnamese-made accordions and guitars or go for

solitary moonlight rides round Hanoi's lake on their Vietnamese-manufactured bicycles.

The authorities even at the height of the war made a special effort to supply the needs of foreigners in keeping with the traditions of Vietnamese hospitality.

At a time of severe rationing for the local population—whose living conditions are still very austere—foreigners were always kept supplied with rice, meat, and a greenish-hued bread made of Soviet flour.

The circular from the "aid to foreigners" department will make life much easier for foreign ambassadors who have had to cope with supply problems of rare complexity in addition to their diplomatic duties.

Diplomats in Hanoi are by necessity do-it-yourself experts. The cocktail round, traditionally a forum for swapping information, has over the years developed into an impromptu market-place.

Such phrases as "can you lend me some sheets of plywood" spring as readily to diplomatic lips as conferring in secret about Vietnamese politics.

An ambassador may trade a ba-

tych of ballpoint pens for a box of carbon paper, some pots of paint for a spare carburettor.

Furniture is frequently exchanged and urgently-needed medical supplies can usually be borrowed from some helpful colleague.

A new store for foreigners only has just opened in the centre of Hanoi. One can buy a limited range of goods but payment must be made in convertible currencies such as the United States dollar, the French franc, and the pound sterling. The West German mark will soon be added to the list as the Federal Republic has recently opened an embassy here.

The store sells carpet, handicrafts, French cognac, Scotch whisky, lipstick, nail-varnish, and beauty products for women manufactured in the United States, Japan, and France.

Three hotels have small stalls for foreigners where payment has to be in convertible currency. They have little to offer though.

A batch of beer mugs and brandy glasses, evidently shipped from Saigon, recently sold like hot cakes to the wives of Soviet technical advisers.

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# Film epic on Mohammad's life spreads the word of Islam

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The gospel according to Sam Peckinpah: "If you want to become a film maker, don't play around with menial jobs. Start at the top: be a producer-director and make your own film."

Once a film student at universities in California, Mustafa Akkad followed the advice of the hard-bitten Peckinpah. The result is the \$17 million epic "The Message" which Akkad produced and directed through a series of troubles that would have frayed the nerves of a Job.

"But I think it has been worth it," said Akkad. "There are 700 million Moslems in the world, and there is great interest in the Middle East for the film."

"There is also a curiosity about the title and the subject in the West. My picture won't be a 'Jaws,' but I think it will be well received here. There seems to be a return to spirituality today, as the machine is taking over. I think people in the western world will be interested in learning about the Moslem religion. Nobody here knows that Islam believes in Christ, in Noah, and all the prophets, in the virginity of Mary."

Not that "The Message" is a religious tract. It is a full-scale spectacle with Anthony Quinn as the warrior-disciple Hamza, Michael Ansara as Meccan leader Bu-Sofyan, Irene Papas as his wife, plus the Demillean cast of thousands.

Mustafa Akkad was born 43 years ago in Aleppo, Syria, attended the American college there and came to California to learn film making. After graduating he learned the bitter truth of 1950's Hollywood: there were no jobs for film students. Then he found work with Peckinpah on "Ride the High Country" and learned the invaluable advice.

Akkad produced and directed TV documentaries, notably "Cesar's World" with Cesar Romero. Then in 1970 the film maker decided to go for broke. He commissioned British writer H.A.L. Cra-

ig ("Waterloo") to write a script about Mohammad.

"We had one major problem: the Islamic religion forbids the portrayal of Mohammad," said Akkad. "I solved that by having the camera act as the eyes of Mohammad. He is never seen, nor does he speak, but you feel his presence as the action swirls around him."

Its title had to be changed for its recent premiere in London because the name of Mohammad came in the title.

Financing the film was the easiest part, Akkad claimed. The initial \$10 million came "from sources in the United States, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Libya and Morocco." Akkad had an ambitious plan: to make two versions simultaneously, one with an English-speaking cast, the other Arabic. That was one of the factors that stretched the budget to the breaking point.

A \$700,000 replica of Mecca was thrown up near Marrakesh, Morocco, and Akkad began filming in late 1974. Progress was slow. He was working with 40 members of each cast, crowds of 5,000, a 300-person crew that included 28 nationalities, filming entirely on location amid sandstorms and other mishaps of nature.

"I didn't realise how much longer the Arabic version would take," said the film maker. "The Arabic language is much more flowery, and the actors are more dramatic with their gestures."

The severest blow came when the film makers were expelled from Morocco because, said Akkad, "religious extremists threatened trouble because of the film."

Mecca and the entire company was moved by rail, air and boat to Tripoli in Libya, where the movie was completed in May in 1975.

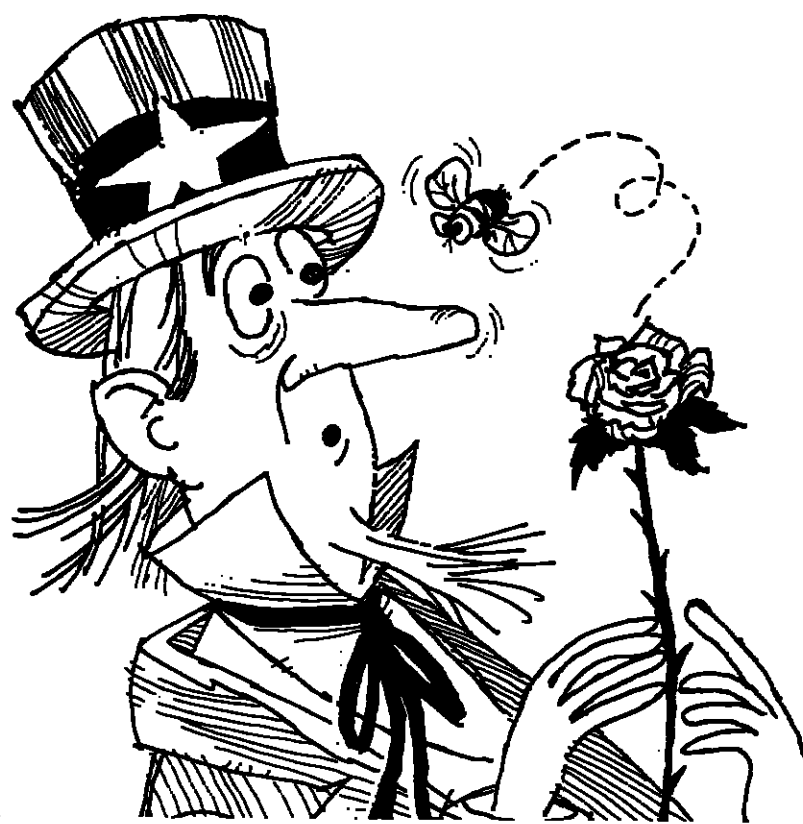
Akkad finished post-production in London, and Maurice Jarre ("Lawrence of Arabia" and "Dr. Zhivago") composed the score. He had to stretch his music for the Arabic version which runs 20 mi-

nutes longer than the English-language three hours. Akkad planned to release it with his own organisation in Islamic countries.

"The problem is that there aren't enough theatres," he said.

"We are in the process of developing mobile theatres which can be set up under the stars in the desert."

## The great vote is on -- for America's national flower



WASHINGTON D.C. (CSM). — Jimmy Carter likes the rose. Gerald Ford chooses the rose. One million Americans voted for the noble rose.

Yet, America's national flower is not a rose—there is no official flower.

The U.S.—unlike every other major nation—is a country without a bloom to its name.

But a campaign to choose a floral emblem has sprouted in Congress and the nation's flower shops in 1976.

The garden gloves are off as various flower backers blossom.

So far, the rose has a commanding public preference lead, but a strong daisy coalition has taken root and a sizeable apple-blossom cluster is hanging in there, too.

However, 3 million Americans just finished voting in a bicentennial flower election. And the results—tallied by 14,000 shops in the Florists' Transworld Delivery network (FTD)—show the rose a three-to-one favourite over its leading contender, the daisy.

FTD president Don Flowers says presidential contender Jimmy Carter cast a vote for the rose in Plains, Georgia, "I don't see peanuts on the ballot," quipped Mr. Carter.

His running mate, however, Minnesota Sen. Walter Mondale, picked the geranium out of the FTD list of 28 floral candidates. (Minnesota's state flower is the pink and white Lady's Slipper.)

And President Ford remains a member of the rose lobby.

Here are the unofficial results of the nationwide poll: rose, 39 per cent; daisy, 13 per cent; carnation, 10 per cent; dogwood, 7 per cent; apple blossom, 5 per cent; mountain laurel 4.5 per cent.

All other scores wilted in comparison. Of course, write-ins were popular: gardenia, bird of paradise, skunkcabbage, violet, ragweed and marigold.

The dandelion, although most prevalent of blooms, failed to cut

it with Americans.

In September, FTD's official results will be presented to Congress where four bills already are in the House and two are in the Senate.

Backers note that a national flower could be used in ceremonial bouquets. Or it could serve as an emblem on money, stamps, flags, and stationery say FTD officials.

Four flowers—apple blossom, Shasta daisy, marigold, and rose—are the leading contenders in Congress.

Sen. Howard Baker (R) of Tennessee and Sen. Mike Mansfield (D) of Montana carry the marigold banner, along with Rep. Floyd Fithian (D) of Indiana. No state claims the marigold as its flower, advocates point out. It needs a home—as a national flower, they say.

But the marigold has a strange odour, says an aide to Rep. Mike McCormack (D) of Washington, and is of Mexican origin.

Apple blossom, however, is the All-American flower, indigenous and fruitful, the McCormack aide says—Washington is a leading producer of apples.

California congressman Don H. Clausen (R) supports the Shasta daisy, developed by famed horticulturist Luther Burbank in California. The Girl Scouts picked the Shasta daisy, too, stemming from the fact that it grows in all 50 states.

Rep. Time Lee Carter (R) of Kentucky, a rose backer, has had to prune back arguments that the rose is already the national flower of Britain, Luxembourg, Iran and Honduras.

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Mustafa Akkad (right) sets up a scene for Anthony Quinn (left) during filming of "The Message." Akkad produced and directed. Filming was done at a \$700,000 replica of Mecca in North Africa. Akkad reports great interest in the Middle East for the film, and there are 700 million Moslems in the world. (AP wirephoto).

## East German Olympic success reflects early grooming of stars

BONN, West Germany (CSM) — Why has East Germany, with a population base of only 17 million people, won all those Olympic gold medals?

The sports pages and even the news pages of German newspapers these days are full of articles tackling that question. But last March 27 a ceremony took place in East Berlin that goes far towards providing the answer.

On that occasion, right after the Winter Olympics in Innsbruck, Austria, Erich Honecker, first secretary of the Communist Socialist Unity Party, honoured his country's participants in Marx-Engels Square.

He told them: "You have honourably represented your socialist fatherland alongside the eminent Soviet sport trainers and Soviet participants."

"The results of your competition on behalf of the reputation of East Germany enriches at the same time the sport culture of our life."

Mr. Honecker and his fellow Communist leaders honour athletic achievements with more than words. Since 1956 sports have been a central part of East German political planning. Sport plans rank with economic plans and are just as long-range.

West German institutions that study East German society do not know just how much is spent on sports "over there" because it is kept a state secret.

But enough is known to be able to safely say that a fine sieve has been built to catch potential star athletes beginning at age 6. And a parallel system has been built to advance them in prowess, competitiveness and in acclaim from the rest of their society.

The approach to sports is more than just producing winners. An athletic nation, the theory goes, proves the superiority of the "socialist man."

It also gives East Germany prominence among other countries and sets it apart from West Germany as a country on its own, an image surely desired by the East German leaders.

The youngest school children participate in at least three hours of sports a week. Physical education teachers are specially trained not only in their specialties but ideologically as well.

Of East Germany's 2 1/2 million students between the ages of 6 and 16, at least 60 per cent also participate in extracurricular sports. For this purpose there are a variety of clubs and organisations with fine facilities and good instructors. Active athletes get special benefits, such as reductions in bus and train fares.

Also built into the system is a series of competitions that at the top is similar in structure to the Olympic Games.

Only a centralised society could achieve such saturation, say West German experts on the subject. Throughout the country there are 15 special "sports schools" for youngsters through grade 10. Only athletically gifted youngsters may attend.

In Leipzig there is the famous German University for Physical Education. Western journalists and West German institutions have not been able to piece together

the total picture of the system because of officials' secrecy. For example, earlier in the East German Journal and Practice of Physical Education reported that renewed emphasis was being given to the social aspect of sport at this city.

One focus: distinguishing between "reactionary" and "progressive" sports policies. Sports relations among nations, "Third World," and lands are explored. So is of sport in detente and "class confrontation between capitalism and imperialism."

Also emphasised: "Correlation with the goals and of imperialistic sport policy. Not only do many of the East German athletes from this university, but teachers, trainers, and in Manfred Ewald, president (East) German Gymnastics Federation, interview this year on radio, said: "Since the last party in 1971 we have built ourbership to 2.6 million and it is known that children participate in ourment. You can say we have contributed to the strength of our republic."

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## Tonight's T.V. Features

### MAIN CHANCE

#### PAYMENT BY RESULT

David Main, barred from practising law, sells his house and office. However, friends do keep on getting his council unofficially in difficult cases.

### NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICS

#### IRVING'S SPAIN

Spain as seen through the eyes of writer and diplomat Washington Irving.

### KUNG FU

#### THE SPIRIT HELPER

Kane helps young Indian whose mother has been kidnapped by whites after killing his father.

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS  
1. Footlike part  
4. Tailless monkey  
7. Appeals  
11. Unfriendly  
14. Resources  
15. Pre-eminent  
16. Refusal  
17. Football squad  
18. Cyst  
19. Artificial language  
20. Refuse  
21. Balsam  
22. Fruit decay  
23. Right: abbr.  
24. Hebrew letter  
25. Lager  
26. Further  
28. Small herd of seals  
29. Harmonize  
31. Brilliant display  
32. Auxiliary verb  
33. Scoundrel  
34. Pest  
35. Vogue  
36. Husband, in France  
37. Singing note  
38. Robot play  
39. Passus  
40. Highway junctions  
43. Personalities  
44. Busybody: slang  
DOWN  
1. Rose-colored starling  
2. Diverting  
3. Ermine  
4. Mature  
5. River to the Adriatic  
6. Insert  
7. Ephidion  
8. Thoroughfare: abbr.  
9. Nursery school  
10. Skedaddle  
11. Furnish with weapons  
12. Charged particle  
13. Get by effort  
14. de France  
15. Apropos  
16. Foundation  
17. Establish  
18. Page  
19. Horse fly larvae  
20. Redundant  
21. Bast fiber  
22. Parade  
23. Chain of mountains  
25. Rabbit  
26. Thing in law  
27. Able  
28. Toward

Par time 25 min. AP Newsfeatures 8-17 42. Pronoun



# Tanaka officially charged with receiving \$ 1.6m bribe

Aug. 16, (R) — Former Minister Kakuei Tanaka was charged today by the Tokyo prosecutor's office with receiving a bribe of 500 million yen (30 dollars) in return for facilitating the sale of Lockheed P-3 fighters to Japan.

Tanaka, who was detained on Aug. 27, was also charged with violating the foreign exchange and control law. The two charges bring him a maximum of 10 years and six months in prison and a fine of 1,500 million yen (900,000 dollars) and forfeiture of 10 million yen if he is found guilty.

Mr. Tanaka is being held in an austere cell at the Tokyo Detention Centre.

He first saw the inside of the centre when, as parliamentary vice-judge minister in 1948, he was accused of receiving a bribe in a coal-mine scandal. He received a six-month jail sentence with a two-year stay of execution in April 1950, but was acquitted on appeal to a higher court.

Mr. Tanaka resigned from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) two weeks ago, although he retains his seat in the Diet (parliament) at present.

As the charges were laid against him today, elder politicians in the LDP were meeting to find a way to steer the party out of the worst crisis in its 21-year history.

No decision was reached beyond agreement that something must be done quickly to unite the party and clean up its image before a general election which must be held by December 9.

# economic recovery, fiscal restraint are keywords of Ford's platform

Horn predicted.

Ronald Reagan doesn't represent the broad stream of American or even Republican public opinion: he represents a vociferous faction, Dr. Horn said. Reagan's success in California is largely a matter of his glamour and political showmanship. Brown defeated Carter in California for the same reasons. Reagan's choice of Richard Schweiker was an attempt to bridge the gap with the liberal faction of the party, to create more of a middle of the road image for himself. He wanted to improve his standing with the New England and north eastern states and perhaps pick up the uncommitted Pennsylvania delegates in the process.

Reagan's gambit misfired. The Reagan's gambit misfired. The Mississippi delegation deserted him. His decision pretty much on his own. He did not even bother to consult leaders of the party.

The Democratic party is a great hodgepodge; composed of blacks, ethnic Americans, the intelligentsia, southerners and labour; the historic coalition that Franklin Roosevelt put together, Dr. Horn commented. Jimmy Carter has been a great unifying factor for the Democratic Party. The liberal portion of the party was fragmenting itself as the only stand between a Conservative and a Communist. Carter wisely refused to get bogged down in ideology.

Carter's stands have sometimes been described as ambiguous; however, he is a very able individual, very honest and tough minded. Ambiguity in this case does not mean indecision. No one is going to push him around.

Carter was saying what people wanted to hear. He sometimes spoke in fragmented sentences — he was not being devious in doing so — the problems which he was addressing had these elements in them; the issues themselves are fragmented. Carter's approach is that of a problem solver. He falls neither to the right nor to the left of centre.

Carter's campaign was one of the most masterful plans of organization of the half century. Only a year ago, public opinion polls gave him 1 per cent of the vote. Despite that he systematically entered all the caucuses and primaries he could and systematically if not invariably defeated his opponents.

If John Connally were on the Republican ticket there would be an effort to carry the south. Connally believes Carter can be persuaded ideologically on such issues as bussing, desegregation. By forcing Carter to clarify his positions, he could make him lose votes. Nevertheless, I think it would be very difficult to defeat Carter, Dr. Horn repeated.

Another thing going for Carter in their mouths as a result is that now is the chance for a Nixon administration. They want a clean break, and a new Eisenhower was born in the south. "I think it would be very difficult to defeat Carter," Dr. Horn said.

# Israel to build three immigrant towns around Jerusalem

AMMAN. — Radio Israel reported on Sunday that the Israeli occupation authorities are currently studying three proposals to set up a ring of three towns and a number of settlements around occupied Jerusalem.

The proposals aim at housing some 150,000 new Jewish immigrants over the next three years.

The proposals, the Radio said, have been submitted by the Israeli Ministry of Housing as well as by other bodies related to the Jewish Agency.

The Israeli Maariv newspaper said that the aim of these projects is to maintain and reaffirm the present and future Jewish character of Jerusalem.

The paper observed that these projects, entail the expansion of Jerusalem to the North East and to the south something which necessarily implies the confiscation of new Arab land, and that the decision for expropriation is purely and solely a political decision.

Speaking of Israel's settlement policies, the paper said there are new proposals to raise small new settlements around Jerusalem in addition to setting up industrial villages in the vicinity and around Arab Jerusalem.

In the meantime the general strike launched by the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories against Israeli occupation forces for their imposition of the Value-Added-Tax (VAT) has entered its fifteenth day.

Arrivals from the West Bank here said that the Israelis are adopting new coercive measures against merchants to oblige them to reopen their shops since the old methods used by the Israelis have failed to force merchants on strike to go back to business.

# Strains on "snake" ease as Euro currencies rally against mark

FRANKFURT, Aug. 16, (R) — Strains on the European joint currency float eased today as other float currencies rallied against the powerful West German partner.

While the mark remained by far the strongest money in the joint float — whose other members are the Benelux and Scandinavian currencies — all Western currencies inside and outside gained ground against it, in some cases only slightly.

Outside the joint currency "snake" the dollar was set at the early afternoon official fixing here at 2.5346 marks. This was slightly below its morning high, but substantially higher than Friday's fix of 2.5200, its lowest this year.

Sterling survived the announcement of a bad set of monthly British foreign trade figures to be pegged at 4.509 marks to the pound, marginally higher than Friday's 4.507.

With the French market closed for a public holiday, trading in the franc was light.

The currency, hard-hit by France's continuing inflation, a big foreign trade deficit announced on Friday and the severe effect of the summer drought on the French economy, picked up a little here today after a small initial drop.

It moved down from Friday's rates its fixing price of 50.50 marks for 100 francs to 50.42 early this morning. But then it climbed to 50.57 at the fixing, a session when leading bankers set nominal rates for the day.

Of the joint float currencies, the Dutch guilder reached 94.37 marks for 100 guilders compared with Friday's drop to its floor of 93.835, dealers said.

The Belgian franc firmed to 6.483 from its 6.47 floor. The Danish crown was fixed at 41.60, up from its Friday floor fixing of 41.54, and the Swedish crown rose to 57.37 from its prescribed lower parity margin of 57.23.

Norway's crown, the only joint float currency to keep off its mark floor of 45.815 last week, moved further up from 45.88 on Friday to 45.94 marks for 100 crowns today, dealers said.

# 70,000 people flee site Troops seal off zone around Guadeloupe volcano

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe Aug. 16, (R) — Troops sealed off a forbidden zone around the Soufriere volcano today after more than 70,000 Caribbean islanders fled their homes to escape a threatened unclear-force eruption.

With an explosion possible at any moment, authorities on this tropical French rum and sugar island ordered a security zone 20 kms in diameter cleared by midnight last night.

Scientists closely watching the Soufriere (sulphur mine) volcano say an eruption is inevitable.

But they are hoping it will merely thrust the cap of the 4,000-foot (1,200 metres) peak several hundred metres upwards like an inflatable balloon rather than cause an explosion that would destroy four nearby towns.

With the giant time-bomb ticking above their heads, spewing glowing dust 200 metres (600 feet) into the air, the inhabitants of the four threatened towns moved out yesterday as fast as they could.

Authorities reported moments of panic but the hasty evacuation of one-fifth of Guadeloupe's mainly black 350,000 population generally went smoothly.

Unconfirmed reports today said 50 elderly people in one small village defied the evacuation order and resolutely refused to abandon their homes when police called and were finally allowed to remain.

Cargo boats and navy frigates picked refugees up at the quay in Basse-Terre, the island's administrative capital and one of the threatened towns.

Planes and lorries ferried thousands more to safe areas either in the north of Basse-Terre or to the adjacent island of Haute-Terre where Pointe-a-Pitre is located.

Soufriere last erupted 150 years ago. It began sending out warning signals early this year that it was coming back to life.

In April it sent out 647 recorded earth tremors.

# Libya blamed for Alexandria train bomb

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 16, (R) — Egypt has blamed Libya for a bomb which exploded aboard a train here Saturday, killing eight people and injuring 50. It was the most serious bombing incident in Egypt in recent years.

An interior ministry statement said the bomb was similar to those used in other attacks for which Libya has been held responsible.

Egypt announced recently it had deployed fresh troops along the Libyan border to block the entry of Libyan-trained saboteurs.

For its part, Libya has denied responsibility for the scattered bombings this year and threatened to cut diplomatic ties on September 1 unless Egypt moderated its attitude.

Three suspects were under guard in hospital after the blast, MENA said. It did not give their identities.

MENA also said an angry crowd tried to storm the Libyan consulate in Alexandria in revenge, but were dispersed by police.

Fourteen people were injured by two bombs planted in Cairo last Sunday. Police arrested an Egyptian blinded by the second blast and MENA said he confessed to interrogators that he was trained in sabotage at a Libyan army camp in Benghazi.

# New quake hits China

UPPSALA, Sweden, Aug. 16, (R), — A major earthquake struck China today about 1,000 kilometres (625 miles) southwest of Peking. Swedish experts reported.

The Uppsala Seismological Institute said the quake erupted at 14:05 GMT and registered 7.2 on the open-ended Richter scale.

The quake that shattered the industrial centre of Tangshan last month registered 8.2 on the Richter scale. It left thousands of dead.

A spokesman for the Swedish institute said the epicentre of the new quake was thought to be between 100 and 200 kilometres west of the town of Changtu.

U.S. geologists at Golden, Colorado, also reported a strong earthquake in southwest China.

They said it struck at 14:07 GMT, registered 6.9 on the Richter scale, and seemed to be the latest in a series of tremors since the big quake of July 28.

The American experts said the epicentre of the shock was about 400 kilometres (250 miles) north of Chungking. That was some 1,300 kilometres (800 miles) southwest of the area devastated at the end of last month.

Ironically, the six million people of Peking had just been given the all-clear to move back to their homes after camping out in the streets for weeks.

Word of the new Chinese earthquake spread rapidly around the world.

In Tokyo, Japan's meteorological agency said the shock hit 7.3 on the Richter scale at about 14:11 GMT.

The quake was listed by American geologists as having enough power to cause damage in heavily populated areas. But there was no immediate indication of what had happened there.

# Republicans brace themselves

[Continued on page 6]

Many Republicans made clear at private meetings during the weekend that a bitter fight between Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan could damage the party for years to come.

Some hope the nomination will be decided on the first vote on Wednesday night. After this, delegates are no longer committed to vote for a certain candidate and Republicans fear there could be a mad scramble for ballots with no holds barred.

With both candidates on the right wing of the party, a few liberals are concerned the party might be leaving them behind.


A party strategist told members: "The effects of this convention, if there is a battle, may not really be felt for the next two years."

Many delegates were in their seats when the convention opened today. But the first session in the giant sports arena, draped in red, white and blue bunting, was devoted to formal opening ceremonies, including poetry reading.

The biggest event of the first session was a surprise appearance by Mrs. Betty Ford and other members of the president's family in the visitors' gallery.

The real convention business was taking place behind closed doors in committee rooms elsewhere in this mid-western city.


In a minor boost for Mr. Ford, a Harris public opinion poll published today said the president was



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# LONDON MARKET REPORT

Government stocks led equities higher Monday with gains of up to 8 point seen in both short and long dated loans, dealers said.

Interest on yield considerations prompted the rises, they added.

Leading industrials gained around 2p to 4p in very quiet conditions following the firmer government stocks. At 1500 the F.T. index up 3.6 at 378.0.

Oil gained up to 5p and banks saw occasional small rises after a day opening.

Mining shares turned mostly easier following the lower gold bull price. Australians were generally higher where changed.

Royal Insurance was 12p higher after its interim results in a steady insurance sector, dealers said. Keyser Ullman was a net gainer in banks after its figures, they added.

Among leading industrials, Tubes gained a net 2p ahead of results later this week while Unilever reversed an early penny fall. Its interim figures are due Wednesday. Gains of 2p to 4.0 were scored for Courtauld, ICI, Reed, Bowater, Glaxo and Beecham, while Bata fell 5p.